

WASHINGTON CITY.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 5, 1858.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Samuel J. Jones, collector of the customs, District of Columbia, and New Mexico, vice Caleb Sherman, whose commission expired.

David S. Roddick, collector of the customs, New London, Connecticut, reappointed.

William G. Roulhac, surveyor of the customs, Hickman, Ky., vice C. B. Thornbury, deceased.

BLACK-REPUBLICANISM AS IT IS.

By a political party we ordinarily understand one of those divisions into which the community are separated upon political questions. Since the organization of our government we have had parties; the one supporting and the other opposing pending measures, each of which involved some principle upon which the division took place throughout the country. The democratic party has often done so, and especially in 1840, at Baltimore, promulgated the leading principles governing its action. Its opinions upon questions subsequently arising have been formally and distinctly avowed, and especially in 1856 at Cincinnati. Their adversaries have promulgated so many contradictory and discordant principles that none, not even careful observers, can inform us what is the real, settled, general creed of the opposition. This is especially so of the black-republicans. Their political creed has about as many variations as the party has localities. There is no one principle which it adopts and adheres to in all parts of the country, or in all branches of the party. In the New England States, negro equality seems the leading ground of action. Since they fraternized with the know-nothings, they have politically elevated the negro above all persons born out of the United States. With them, a negro, however stupid or ignorant, is entitled to political privileges which they would deny to Humboldt, Brougham, Lamartine, or Faraday, if actually resident among them. The enemies of the democracy, then, are fast verging into downright sectionalism, designed, by arraying one section of the country against the other, to secure and perpetuate the ascendancy of their party. No opportunity is left unimproved to inflame the passions of the people in that part of the Union against those residing south of them because they permit slavery. In New York the same party, although they denounce slavery, contend that their great object is to dignify and protect white labor, for, while slavery exists in any State, they insist that it will operate to degrade it, but how they do not explain. For free negroes they have no affection or sympathy, except for those who own real estate and are voters, and then only about election time. In the western States, the pure abolitionist and all the enemies of the democracy work harmoniously together, though, except the former, none of them care anything for the negro, as is demonstrated by their laws excluding them from a residence among them. It is manifest that a game is being played there designed to benefit a certain class of politicians, who can only elevate themselves by creating and operating upon sectionalism. In Missouri, instead of sympathizing with the negro, the effort of this party is professedly directed to driving him from the land of his birth and the home of his affections, to the land of sickness and pestilence between North and South America, to die among strangers whose language he cannot understand. Under the deceitful pretence of elevating white labor, the whole republican party, who are not real abolitionists, are prepared to exterminate the whole negro race—certainly an effectual mode of extinguishing slavery. Recently a republican member of Congress from New York, over his own signature, avowed this murderous philanthropy. Blair, in Missouri, placed his re-election substantially upon this ground. He proposed in the House last winter to colonize the negroes in Central America, where all know that disease, starvation, and death would soon exterminate them. This he knew, because in one of his speeches at St. Louis he said, "But you might get all the negroes in this country together and they would only starve," and added, "What have they made out of Africa where they came from? I am for getting rid of the negroes altogether, and having our State for white men." On the banners at a celebration were these among other mottoes: "No Negro Competition in our Land."

"MISSOURI FOR WHITE MEN, AND WHITE MEN FOR MISSOURI"—"F. P. BLAIR, THE WHITE MAN'S FRIEND." Blair supposed that principles, looking to the extermination of a race, would aid his re-election, but they secured his defeat. They were too inhuman for any section of our country. Still, the northern and western republicans, with all their professed sympathy for the negro, mourned over his defeat. Notwithstanding all these seeming differences, there is sympathy and harmony among this class of politicians in all parts of the country. When deemed necessary to promote their aspirations, they can love the negro and hate all white foreign born, or go for exterminating the African and worship the rich bribe of the Irishman, or compliment the deep guttural of the German. Old planks in their platform are daily removed and new ones inserted to suit those whom they wish to occupy it. In New England and New York they put in and take out, according to circumstances, a temperance plank, while in the West they show great partiality for one which has a whiskey perfume. The alien plank is ripped up, chopped, hacked, and hewn, and put down so often that some suppose it to be the subject of some evil enchantment. They care a negro, or consign him to death and destruction with a cool readiness which excites astonishment among honest men. This party has no real, settled, and permanent political creed except opposition to whatever is democratic; but it has two objects always in view—to crush out the democracy and to control the destinies of the Union, in both of which they will fail.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AT FREESPORT.

We publish this morning in its appropriate place that portion of Judge Douglas's remarks at Freesport on the 27th ultimo, from which we extracted yesterday, showing that he repudiates the Dred Scott decision. We give them as we find them reported in the Chicago Tribune, a paper which would be inclined to convict him of adhering to that decision rather than of repudiating it. In the same connection we reproduce an extract from the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott.

THEY WILL NOT HAVE HIM—SHALL WE TAKE HIM?

A serious question has arisen in the case of Mr. Douglas, the solution of which is likely to involve the character of the democratic party and determine the extent of its hospitable tendencies. The senator abandoned the democracy last winter and was remarkably well received and entertained by the republicans. They received him with every demonstration of joy, imparted to him all their best, and it must be confessed, found in him a most apt and useful associate. At length the question came up about admitting him into their church and ordaining him into their ministry. At home, where he was best known, they were all against him. They would take him as a visitor, treat him as a visitor, use him as a visitor, but would not clothe him with ministerial functions. Mr. Douglas, finding himself thus repulsed, turned his back upon the republicans, denounced them and walked coolly into the democratic camp once more; acting, no doubt, on the idea that a man must live somewhere. Now, the question arises, is he to be received back into our party? The republicans refused to take him—will the democrats refuse likewise? We propose a compromise, and, as much as we distrust compromises generally, we shall be prepared to stand by it: I. That he shall first be disarmed; II. that he shall be reduced to the ranks; III. that he shall be compelled to read all his speeches since the opening of the last session of Congress and rehearse his conferences with the black-republican leaders in this city; IV. that he shall utterly abjure the terms so common in his addresses, "My principles," "The Douglas party," &c., and, if it were not mixing matters up too much, we would also suggest that, while the Chicago Times talks so well about the voice of the democracy of Illinois and the independence of their senator, that journal might, with great propriety, say less about the dictation of a democratic President, his cabinet, the Senate and House of Representatives. We respectfully submit to the Times, for instance, that the President, the cabinet, the democrats of the two houses of the national legislature, all the State organizations, except Illinois, ought to have more weight even than the Mr. Senator Douglas, in deciding what is and what is not democratic. The Times and Mr. Douglas have compassed a bright idea lately—viz: that National Conventions alone can determine what is the law of the party. Once in four years, then, we can have a reckoning. In the meanwhile every man is his own judge. Every town, county, and State aspirant can set up his own opinions, and they must be respected till decision is had upon them by the next National Convention. The action of Presidents, cabinets, senators, and members of Congress may, of course, be set aside that this candidate for console, that candidate for sheriff, and the stump candidate for senator in Illinois may have their own way. We have thirty-two States. By the Illinois construction of party obligations it would be fair to infer that we would have at least ten platforms in each State. Once in four years these three hundred and twenty platforms, it is true, must be broken up and one grand structure erected—one in four years we would have law, the balance of the time we would have lawyers, but no judges. What a brilliant idea! The voice of the majority is to be potential only in the National Conventions! We are told that the old congressional-caucus system was broken up because it was unsafe to trust senators and members of Congress to speak for the people and expound democratic principles. When the present delegate system was adopted, it was a signal, of course, of universal independence, a repudiation of the majority rule, and the adoption of the familiar game of "devil take the hindmost."

Now, if it is unsafe to trust senators and members of Congress, why are we required to adopt Mr. Douglas, who is running purely on his own account? He is not a nominee. He is endorsed by no convention, by no organization. He is not seeking even an elective office. Why are we required to adopt and endorse him? But it is said the legislature of Illinois next winter is to elect a senator. Be it so; put Judge Douglas upon trial, prove him to have served his party well, and then return him to the Senate if you will. If his conduct has been such that his re-election will be likely to damage the party, those who seek his return are his enemies, not his friends. Then the question recurs, shall he be received back into the democratic fold? We say, yes, on the conditions we have named, with a general guarantee that the republicans will continue to repudiate him, which will be the only assurance we shall have that he will stay with us.

MANUFACTURING NEW PLATFORMS.

The opposition in the State of New York have a severe and difficult labor on hand. They are endeavoring to construct a platform out of contradictory elements upon which all can stand and assail the democracy. The mode of operation is one of the novelties of the age. A black-republican, a know-nothing, and a growing and disappointed office-seeking democrat, who claims to be more perfect than his party, (Greely, Headley, and Westbrook) assemble together and enter upon their work. Greely tells Headley and Westbrook—Now, gentlemen, if you will consent to believe thus and so, and agree to make your friends do so, then I will, to accommodate you, say that I believe so and so, to meet your wishes, and will guarantee to say any party wish and believe the same, or at least to say they do. Headley tells his two friends that he will consent to believe, and through the lodges compel his subordinates to believe, certain of Greely's propositions provided he will swear allegiance for himself and party to certain others, without which he may not be able to make the lodges take the oath to obey—to which Greely assents. Westbrook expresses his willingness to believe anything the other may ask of him, and do whatever he can to make democrats believe the same, provided they will both consent to admit, and endeavor to propagate the belief, that he is a truly great man and much wiser and better than his political friends, and entitled to that confidence and those offices which have been refused; to which both readily assent. The three, then, agree that the democrats are a set of old fogies, who are so simple as to believe in political honesty, and that it is safe and prudent to adhere to their old time-honored principles, and conform to them in practice. In this manner it is now attempted to establish political principles with the hope of uniting discordant elements in a war upon the principles of democracy; and these three worthies have the vanity to believe that they can control the

masses of the people and make them abandon their former principles, and adopt new ones with the same readiness that they contrived and adopted the evidence of their own unprincipled acts of stultification. They rely upon their former followers being either grossly stupid and without minds of their own, or as dishonest as themselves, and as ready to barter away their political principles. We think the rank and file will repudiate their contracts, and will insist upon governing themselves, or following leaders who, at least, believe what they profess, and who will not consent to be sold by the selfishness of Greely, the cold, calculating Headley, nor by the spiritual Westbrook. They are most likely to act for themselves; in either event the democracy is safe.

PEACE WITH CHINA.

The announcement that a treaty of peace had been made with China by the English and French was generally credited throughout Europe at the departure from Liverpool of the last steamer, but no confirmation of its correctness had been received. It is a curious fact that the news came through St. Petersburg, where it arrived overland, having been forwarded by the Russian agents at Peking through Siberia. It purports to bear date at Tientsin, near the capital, the 27th of June, three weeks later than the dates received in England by its regular mail from China. The medium through which the information reaches us inspires us with confidence in its reliability.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE CABLE?

The cable gives no sign. It was duly opened in New York on the 1st instant with all sorts of demonstrations, and it ought to acknowledge this ovation by opening its mouth for once at least; yet it continues to be speechless. The difficulty is carefully concealed from all except the initiated, or is permitted to leak out little by little. By a steamer from Europe we are admitted to a knowledge of the existence of certain retardations to the transmission of the electric current, and which present difficulties in the way of the practical working of the cable. On this side, we have a significant fact in the retirement of Cyrus W. Field from the direction of the company, proving that discord exists among the players upon this "ocean harp." It is hinted that his resignation is due to a foreknowledge of the outbreak which is certain to ensue among the electricians and their partisans. The line is still under the superintendence of Engineer Bright, whose incompetency delayed the submergence of the cable a twelvemonth, and of Electrician Whitehouse, who occupies it exclusively in experiments to perfect the working of instruments of his own invention—instruments ascertained in this country to be far inferior to the delicate apparatus of Mr. Hughes. When the line shall have passed from the blundering management now controlling it to one imbued with the true spirit of American enterprise, we shall expect some practical results from the accomplishment of this great work.

NEWS FROM KANSAS.

Governor Denver, of Kansas, has recently published a letter by way of a reply to numerous petitions presented to him by residents of that Territory, requesting him to convene an extra session of the legislature. The governor declines to call the extra session, showing that at the present time there are no members of the legislature whose official terms have expired. He also expresses the opinion that the next election should be held under the last apportionment, according to the act of February 20th, 1857. He concludes by saying that he had consulted the President and the Attorney General of the United States on this point, and both agreed that the next election should be held under this apportionment.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Boston Affairs.
Boston, Sept. 3.—David Ripley was instantly killed this morning, by falling into a vat of boiling water, at the South Boston rolling mill.

The United States frigate *Bonhomme* did not go to sea till yesterday afternoon, owing, it is said, to a difficulty between Capt. Gardner and Chief Engineer Langdon, which was subsequently amicably arranged on reference to the Commodore, and the engineer reinstated.

From Hayti.—Destruction of American Property.
New York, Sept. 4.—Advises just received from Hayti state that the commanders of the sloops-of-war *Saratoga* and *Plymouth* had communicated with the government of Hayti in relation to the island of Navaza, and that their ships would shortly return to receive the views of the French.

A fire at Jacmel had destroyed a hundred thousand dollars worth of American property.

Democratic Nomination in Illinois.

New York, Sept. 4.—The democrats of the eighth district of Illinois have nominated Philip B. Foulke for Congress, in the place of Robert Smith.

The Gold Excitement in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 2.—The Pike county gold excitement is rapidly on the increase. Two old Californians are making arrangements for working the mines successfully. A company left yesterday, and others are organizing. The board to investigate the mole contracts has adjourned. Sherman's battery has left for Minnesota.

The Quarantine.

New York, Sept. 4.—All is quiet at the quarantine grounds, which are guarded by the police. The United States frigate *Sabine* is anchored abreast of the government stores, for their protection and that of the ships.

Three arrests have been made, including Justice of the Peace De Forest. One hundred and fifty warrants are out for other parties.

Steam-Fire Engines.

Boston, Sept. 4.—The Boston city authorities have ordered four steam fire-engines from the builders of the steamer *Philadelphia*.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—The number of deaths by yellow fever on Thursday was 85.

Markets.

New York, Sept. 4.—Cotton is buoyant—sales of 1,000 bales. Yesterday it was firm—sales of 2,500 bales. Flour is dull—sales of 9,500 barrels; Ohio, \$5.70 a \$6; southern, \$5.35 to \$7. Wheat is quiet—sales of 6,000 bushels; southern red, \$1.18 a \$1.30; white, \$1.33 a \$1.50. Corn is dull—sales of 28,000 bushels; white, \$1.30 a \$1.35; yellow, 70c; mixed, 70c a 72c. Whiskey is firm at 24c; holders demand an advance to 25c. Sugar is quiet. Spirits of turpentine is dull, 47c. a 44c. Ropes closed buoyant—75c a 80c. Rice is dull. York-mess \$1.57 a \$1.75; prime, \$1.55 a \$1.50. Lard is quiet at 11c a 11 1/2 c.

Baltimore, Sept. 4.—Flour is quiet and unchanged. Wheat is firm—red, \$1.22 a \$1.25; white, \$1.30 a \$1.45. Corn is firm—white, \$1.18 a 83c; yellow, 80 a 91c. Whiskey is dull and steady. Provisions are steady.

A singular feature of the prevailing epidemic in New Orleans, and which also marked the great epidemic in 1853, is the fact that the Creole children, even those born of Creole parents, are subject to attacks of disease very similar to yellow fever, if it be not yellow fever itself. Several such children have been thus attacked, have been treated as for yellow fever, and have died recently in New Orleans.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW YORK QUARANTINE BUILDING.

HORRIBLE BARRIAGE OF THE MOB.

The New York papers of yesterday morning contain full particulars of the destruction of this property. After giving the details of the firing of the buildings, the New York Herald says:

The mob, not satisfied with firing the above places, proceeded up stairs and actually set fire to the beds in the rooms where some of the sick were lying. Many of the poor, unfortunate sick, who had not been off their beds for weeks, managed to crawl along down the stairs, thus making their escape. Were it not for some persons there is no doubt but that at least half a dozen would have perished in the flames. Ray Tompkins was instrumental in conveying out several, and was seen to take a poor, sick girl, afflicted with yellow fever, up in his arms and carry her out. He showed the greatest anxiety for the safety of the sick, and devoted his entire time to aiding them in making their escape. Detective Officer Stowley, who was also present, was unwearied in his exertions to get the sick out of the building. He succeeded in saving three persons who were confined with the fever, and another with the small pox. Mr. Stowley also had a very narrow escape from being drowned. While the long pier which afterwards took fire was burning, he observed a man lying on one of the string pieces, unable to make his escape, being lame and not able to walk. He ran through the flames to the unfortunate old man, and in doing so had his cap burnt off his head. He got the man down on a rug and carried him out to where there was no fire, and placed him out of danger. He then returned to get the old man's crutch, and in doing so was driven to the end of the pier by the flames, and for the safety of his life was compelled to jump overboard, and in this way escaped. While the sick were being removed from the buildings, a young man with yellow fever expired just as they were about to carry him out. His eyes were closed by Dr. Waller, and his remains were then carefully carried out in a blanket.

A woman was seen at one of the windows, surrounded by the flames, and by others. R. C. Nodder, John T. Griffith, of the harbor police. They are also deserving of great praise for the noble manner in which they worked among the poor unfortunate sick.

In all thirty-two buildings were destroyed. The quarantine grounds are said to wear the most woe-begone appearance. Not a house belonging to the quarantine authorities has left standing, and everywhere the hand of the destroyer is visible. In speaking of the tent in which the sick have been placed, the Herald says:

Under its covering the sick were lying, exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, and around them stood the doctors, nurses, and employees of the hospital, endeavoring by every means in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate creatures—forty-three patients, some ill with yellow fever, others with small pox, and others with ship fever, were lying in this exposed condition all day long. Of the total number seven were down with yellow fever; but of them we saw no danger, as they were lying by a mere thread. Their removal from the hospital had a most injurious effect, and one of the number sank under the disease.

The origin of the plot is thus spoken of: The plot to destroy the quarantine buildings was hatched about a week ago. A meeting of the citizens of Castleton and Richmond county was held at Castleton, when it was determined to fire the buildings on the first of September. A box of matches and a ball of lampwick formed the sole materials of war. With these commodities the conspirators, taking advantage of the premises, scaled the walls, entered the hospital, carried out the sick, and immediately afterwards the work of destruction had commenced. Scaling ladders were used in getting over the wall, but in making their exit from the grounds, they escaped through the breaches which had been made in the walls by the firemen on the outside.

It is stated that the rioters will make no resistance if an attempt is made to arrest them, believing that no punishment can be awarded them. The following rumors of further violence are given:

We understand that there is a movement now on foot to torch the city of New York. The mob are working to remove their ships forthwith, and it is also intended to notify the commander of every new arrival. If the captains refuse to leave the premises, then the vigilantes declare themselves ready to apply the torch and destroy every vessel which might bring infection to their shores. The conspirators are now in earnest, and do not mean to desert until the quarantine, rock and branch, shall be rooted from their midst. They care not where it is located, so long as it is not established in Richmond county. No doubt nine-tenths of the inhabitants have made up their minds that no more quarantine hospitals shall be built on Staten Island.

One hundred armed policemen have been placed on duty to prevent further violence, and requisitions have been made by Gov. King for as many tents as may be required. No further demonstrations by the mob had been made up to a late hour on Friday night.

ELECTIONEERING THROUGH THE MAIL.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

A day or two since I referred to the fact of the sending out from this point of a million of leaflet documents, by an association of gentlemen of this city. To-day I hear reliably that immense numbers of documents (not properly speaking, leaflets, but rather German) are being sent by the mails to the free States, by what purports to be "The National Republican Association of Washington, D. C.," who advertise upon each speech, etc., sent, that they "will furnish" specified speeches, reports, etc., at certain prices, "undeposited and of postage." To that political junkies through the mails, by sending out millions of documents of the electioneering documents which this association publishes, can have them enveloped at the Capitol at public expense, franked by persons authorized to use the names of members of Congress and transported at the public expense to persons ordering such documents.

This system of circulating electioneering material to the entire free States at so great a charge upon the public treasury is only an improvement upon the old plans, which have generally been to raise a big fund in advance of a presidential campaign, and to send documents, besides in boxes and bags by express, and also in small, franked packages to postmasters and others by the mails. But it is the advertisement to the people at large by an association here to use government facilities for partisan purposes that arrests attention, though, in effect, what is done by them is substantially what has been going on here for years by all parties. What is to hinder the use of any of the same kind of means, from publishing documents upon morals or religion, and making a fine margin of profit by the use of Uncle Sam's facilities? I have stated these facts from no feeling of indignation, but to expose a flagrant abuse, which should excite a public sentiment that will contribute to seal the fate of the franking privilege.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT MONAGAS.

A letter from Maracibo, received in Boston, says: "Ex-President Monagas, after he was given up by the British minister, with whom he had taken refuge, was sent as prisoner to the castle of San Carlos, near Maracibo. He was confined in a small room, and he had food, but no air, and excessive heat brought on an attack of dysentery. The authorities ridiculed his letters, sneered at his entreaties for medical aid, and it was not till they were sure of his dying that two doctors were despatched to his assistance; they recommended his immediate removal to a hospital, but he refused to go, and he died in his chair and landed on the beach in the sun, with a file of fifty soldiers on each side of the sick man, drums beating, and bugles sounding. Here he breathed his last, in the open street, with his two sons clinging to him; the youngest had come down from Lagayra but a few days before. While he lay in bed, imprisoned with him, the statement that he died at the house of General Serezo is not true; but it is true that the fear of public opinion, and that his death would not go unavenged, made the authorities give orders that those present should say he died in his bed, and such will be the account published."

SHOOTER ACCIDENT AT A DOUGLAS MEETING.—A correspondent of the Chicago Press says that a serious, if not fatal accident occurred at Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois, on the 16th. Mr. Douglas spoke to the crowd, and in the evening a barrel of fire-works, which had been procured for a "demonstration," became ignited accidentally, and exploded in the midst of the crowd. Five persons were knocked down instantly, stunned and badly hurt. A Miss Paine, a young lady residing between Lewistown and Havana, was struck in the neck by a rocket, which almost immediately burst in her face. She was taken up senseless; her face was horribly burnt, her bonnet and part of her hair torn off, and a ghastly wound made in her right ear. She is still lying, but the physicians are doubtful of her recovery.

THE NEW YORK QUARANTINE MOB.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

The mob at the Quarantine Station, Staten Island, on Thursday night, finished their work begun on Wednesday night. They burnt the remainder of the quarantine buildings, and have since resolved to celebrate the event in a public manner. The New York papers are highly indignant at the conduct of the mob, and now preach very good doctrine about the supremacy of the law; but the mischief done by the mob is the legitimate fruit of the teachings of these newspapers. They have been preaching for a long time of the necessity of vigilance committees reforming evils that the law do not reach, and that the people possess the power, at any time, to assume their natural sovereignty, which means that any mob may assume to be the people, and set aside the law established by the consent of the whole people. This doctrine has led to a great many mobs in New York, and probably will cause a great many more. The anti-slavery based all their acts on the same kind of preaching, and the Staten Islanders think they are doing a very worthy act when they decide hospitals to be nuisances which the State has established, and show their public spirit by burning them down and spreading the epidemic wider around. The practical results of their own teaching do not appear to phase the press of New York, and having, by their doctrine, led the people of Staten Island into a flagrant breach of the law, they are now calling strongly upon the public authorities to punish them.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The democrats of Centre county, Pa., gave to Ira C. Mitchell, esq., a complimentary vote for candidate for Congress, but declined the nomination. The conference were instructed to sustain Hon. Allison White for re-nomination.

Hon. George H. Pendleton, in the first congressional district of Ohio, and Hon. Wm. S. Groves, in the second, were unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress on Thursday last. Alexander Long, esq., was put in nomination in the second district, but declined. The mayor of Hamilton county, Ohio, has appointed John Link for sheriff, Wm. Ward for auditor, W. S. Brown for recorder, James Hanna for commissioner, and T. A. O'Connor for prosecuting attorney.

Our intercourse yesterday with the delegates to the convention was of the most agreeable kind. From all parts of the country we learn that democrats, who had left the party, some in 1854 and some since, are returning and taking their place in the ranks, to fight as of yore. We shall be much deceived if the democratic majority this fall will not be overwhelming. There is a spirit of activity abroad all alive for the contest, which promises well for the ticket. Push on the columns! Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 2.

B. F. Sprigg, esq., has received the democratic nomination for Congress in the 17th district of Ohio.

The democrats of Richland county, Wisconsin, have instructed their delegates to the district convention to support Judge Dunn for the nomination as representative in Congress.

An assembly styling itself the people's convention of Philadelphia county, on the evening of the 3d inst., and nominated Hon. E. J. Morris for Congress in the 2d congressional district of Pennsylvania, John P. Verree in the 3d, and John Wood in the 5th. No nominations were made in the 1st and 4th districts.

The following opposition nominations have been made in the State of Delaware: James S. Buckmaster, of Frederick, for governor, and Wm. B. Morris, of Dover, for representative in Congress.

The Trenton True American says that the Hon. Martin Byerson, associate justice of the State court of New Jersey, has written to the governor resigning his commission, to take effect on the 8th of September next. His successor has not yet been named.

The democrats of Wyoming county, Pa., have recommended, for Congress in the 12th district, R. R. Little, esq.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

William C. Bryant and family arrived at New York from Europe by the Africa.

Gov. Harris has ordered an election for judge of the 6th judicial circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John L. Goodall. The election takes place on the 20th of October. He has appointed John P. Murray, esq., of Jackson county, special judge, until the vacancy is filled.

Among the arrivals in our city yesterday were Hon. P. Soule, of Louisiana, who is at the National, and Hon. William Reilly, of Pennsylvania, who is quartered at the Kirkwood House.

WHAT FROM A WEDDING.—Several years ago M. Fabre, of Agde, (in the department of Herault,) astonished both botanists and agriculturists by announcing that he had obtained wheat from a common weed, the *Elygon oedo*, by sowing its seeds successively for several seasons, the plant having each time yielded one of a more perfect organization; after passing through the stages of *Ely. triticea* and *speltis*, it actually became *triticeum aestivum*, or wheat. Dr. Goodall, of Nancy, however, has just published some experiments of his, which cast more light on this mysterious generation of the most precious grain we possess. Having conceived a suspicion that M. Fabre's *Elygon oedo* might have been fecundated by the pollen of wheat, he proceeded to verify the fact by artificial fecundation, and is daily adding to his collection of wheat at each generation with the pollen of wheat, obtained the same result as M. Fabre. The latter, therefore, most probably hit upon one of the rarest cases in botany, a fruitful hybrid of the *Elygon genus*—*Gallumini*.

AN EXAMINER FOR BOYS.—We have a carrier connected with this office, who is between the ages of 13 and 14, who occupies a seat in the highest class in our public schools, and has the geography of his country at his fingers' ends, and who can cipher round a bevy of school-masters, and in two and a half years more, which will make him sixteen, he will probably read Cicero and Homer to boot. But, in addition to requirements at school, he has three hundred dollars in the Savings Bank, drawing five per cent. interest, and is daily adding thereto, and has gathered together by selling newspapers between school hours.

TRUNK SUSPENSION IN TENNESSEE.—The Memphis Avalanche, of the 31st ult., announces the failure of the Bank of America and the Southern Bank, located in that city. Both banks are owned by the same parties, and the Avalanche thinks that if the proprietors will consent, their ample resources, as they promised, their notes will soon be at par.

A SUBJECT FOR RABBY.—In the course of the performance at the show yesterday, Dan Rice stated that one peculiarity of his trained horse "Excehior" was, that no other individual could take him out of the stable. During the past seven years there had been one hundred and eighty-three executions issued against him, but no officer had yet been able to take him out of the stable. "Excehior" would make a good subject for Rabby to practise upon.

JOHN MILLIS, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

487 Sixth street, near Louisiana avenue. Always in attendance on most efficient officers.

BENJAMIN W. FERGUSON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

487 Sixth street, near Louisiana avenue.

The most reliable and efficient officers always on hand.

MILLIS & FERGUSON, having fitted up an office (No. 487 Sixth street) in a neat and business style, are prepared to receive all business entrusted to them, such as acknowledging deeds, instruments of writing, settling up books, buying and selling real estate, and collecting rents, and are daily adding to their list of business by the most efficient and reliable of the profession.

By strict attention to business we hope to merit a fair share of patronage.

JOHN MILLIS, B. W. FERGUSON, General Agents.

Sept. 5.—

LEISURE DAYS.

On Wednesday and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., we are most at leisure, and devote leisure hours to writing, settling up books, buying and selling real estate, and collecting rents, and are daily adding to their list of business by the most efficient and reliable of the profession.

We respectfully suggest those days and hours as the most opportune periods for the objects intended.

We are, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
JOHN MILLIS & FERGUSON.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

Among the many objects of interest in and about Washington the navy-yard is well worthy of attention. The visitor, on getting out of the omnibus, (for, of course, he will ride,) finds himself at the gate, which is surrounded by a large carved eagle and cannon; on each side of the entrance is an anchor, and the stars and stripes are floating overhead. Here he sees the sentry pacing back and forth unceasingly, but no obstacle is opposed to his entrance. The first objects which attract notice on entering the yard are four large cannon, two on each side. The first one on the right hand is a 32-pounder, and bears the following inscription:

On the 3d of August, 1804, Capt. Stephen Decatur, in command of an American gun-boat off Tripoli, boarded and captured in succession two Tripolitan gun-boats, armed with this and the adjacent gun.

This gun is named "Coro," and its companion, which is of the same size, is named "Cucullo." The latter also bears the same inscription. On the top of the guns, cast in the metal, are inscribed their dates, as follows: "No. 1,199, Barcelona, 11 de Julio de 1788," and "No. 1,194, Barcelona, 28 de Junio de 1788." On the sides are the words, "Obra de America."

The other two cannon are 18-pounders, and bear the following inscriptions, respectively:

"Le Vigoureux,"
Cast at Douay, July, 1740.
Included in the purchase of Louisiana.

"Le Belliqueux,"
Cast at Douay, January, 1740.
Captured at Alvarado, Mexico, April, 1847.

These two guns, the one a trophy of peace and the other of war, were made by the same maker, in the same year, and, after a separation of nearly a hundred years, now repose side by side where they will not soon be disturbed. The former of the two has the following inscriptions cast in the metal: *Ultima Ratio Regum. Louis Charles De Bourbon, Comte Du Duc D'Angoulême, De J. 2. Pluribus Imper. Berenger Donauert Petit Dami, 23 Julio, 1740.*

The other bears the same inscriptions, with the date 16 Jan., 1740.

Having examined these, the visitor proceeds to the different shops, where he finds a great variety of employments going on;